whole purchase for twenty. My mother seewhole purchase for twenty. My mother acc-ing me return alone, beat me soundly for having acted in accordance with the character that I came hither to support. The fourth claimant, with a grave solemni-

ty that spoke well for his qualifications, re-lated—I once happened to say before my wife that all women were tattlers, to which she replied that the character was more ap-plicable to some men, meaning, as I half suspected, myself. Well, caid I, madam wisdom let us try who will be the last to speak, and let the first forfeit a leaf of betel. She made a sign of assent, and the trial commenced.

The state of the s

mong the private papers of the late government, but these papers show that many of the principal Liberals were to have lost their lives and viters to have been sent to the galles.

Though the fough cough and hiccough plough me throught that had the French submitted to the ordinary of the last lough my course saturage.

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From the New Fork American.

RESULT OF THE ENGLISH BLECTIONS

What have the Ministry gained?-We might put another question, to which a positive and swer would be more easily returned, What have the Ministry lost? They were to gain ninety three votes. According to the most acturate calculations, they have lost forty or lity and a much larger number, if we add to these many of their former thoroughgoing sup-

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The ship Cares, at N. Y. sailed from Liverpool in the 27th Aug. but brought no papers, and only about a dozen Letters. The latter furnish commercial advices to the 26th. The brig Huros, from Plymouth, Eng. brings the London Globo of the 19th, exeming, containing Paris dates to the 17th, received by express. The packet ship Napoleon, from Liverpool, 27th Aug. was below at N. Y. on Thursday, coming un when the mail closed. It will be sech from the 27th Aug. was below at N. Y. on Intrinsity, county up when the mail closed. It will be seek from the subjointed paragraphs (published in the Journal of Commerce) that the ev-king of France had arrived a Cowes, and the Captain of the Ceres states that he atterwards proceeded to London.

the ladies have been obliged to fit themselves out with necessaries from this place. Some differences of opinion has prevailed among the party as to their ultimate destination.

The Hampshire Telegraph, states that the application first made by Charles X. to be received in England as King of France, was at once refused by the Hritish Government. By its consent however, he is received as a private individual, and the seat he has selected as the resistence of himself and family is Lulworth Castle ngar Wymouth, whither he will proceed from Cowes on Monday. There it is understood, ne will only sojourn until he receives tidings from Vienna, and then he will repair to Austria. This morning 336,000 france, in gold, were deposited by the French Consult at this port, at the bank of Messrs. Grant & Co. in the name of Charles X.

Prince Poligrac.—At the atting of the French Chamber of Peers, August 21st, the President informed the Chamber that the Minister of the Interior had just sent him a letter from Prince Poligrac, the eximinister, stating that he (Polignac) had constituted himself a prisoner in the custody of the Provisional Prefect of the Department of La Manchei but that as the was desirous to leave Prance, he begged the Chamber of Peers would order him to beste at liberty. In the case, however, the Chamber did not think it its duty to give this order, he expressed a wish to be confined in a more commodious and spaceous Prison. He was arrested, it appears at Granyille, on the night of the 15th or 16th, accompanied by a second person supposed to be Monthell He was then sent to St. Lo and imprisoned. At the proposition of the President's condition of the President's conditio A STATE OF THE STA

when I was endeavouring to emigrate into the Island of Jersey, I surrenibred to the Provisional Committee of the Prefecture of I.a Menche, as the charlet Mill not allow the Procureur du Itio, of the Arrendiscoment of St. I.o., nor the Judge d'instruction, to Issue a warrant against me. Supposing that the gowernment had given orders for my arrest, it must be remembered that the Chamber of Pers alone, according to the new as well as the old Charter, has a right to arrest a Peer of the realm: I do not know what the Chamber of the think it will put to my account the untoward events, which I regret more than any one else—events which struck us like a thunderbolt, that no one could foresee or avert; for who in that terrible moment it was impossible to know who to listen te, whom to apply to, and all we could down to distinct to, whom to apply to, and all we could down to distinct the work of the listen to resume those peaceful habits which coincing so much with my inclination, from which I was called against my own will, as is well known by those who are acquainted with my character. Too many vicinsitedes have filled my life—two many misfortunes have passed over my head in my tumultuous career. At least, in the days of my prospecity, no one can accust me of laving harbored any spirit of reveige against those who, perhaps took advantage of their fortune to nersecute me in adversity, and indeed M. Ile Baron, what would be mystation the midst of the turbulent

a hodge hop—a doll's he vernally growing clother —a Dutch choose in ja Pompey's Pillar, Con-

Bargland Bagette.

ANNAPOLISE Thursday, October 7, 1880.

BDECATION.

In introducing to the notice of the public the Highland School, lately established on the North River, our quondam fellow citizen, Mr. Skinner, late Editor of the American Parper, throws out the following suggestions on science begeneral subject of education. Regarding croachme den as worthy of attention, we submit them wour readers.

We our readers.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:
Whilst I had the pleasure to conduct the American Farmer, it was deemed expedient Thayer, to to confine its pages exclusive to practical agricultures but to yield a certain portion the expert to print a print of the expert to the West agriculture; but to yield a certain portion of the paper to other subjects of practical attificity indissolubly connected with the social happiness and welfare of every family. Annogst these, none is of so much importance is relucation. The know where thorough instruction can be had, on the best terms; to be imparted by gentlemen, who understand the philosophy of their business, and the dignity of their profession; is of the highest import to arry parent. The education of a boy, in the sease in which it ought to be understood, far from consisting merely in the facts and knowledge gained from books, is constituted of all the impressions made upon his senses by every object that can act upon them. Let it then be the study of the parent, that all these external objects, harmonize with and contribute to his great design. That is engrave decayly on the heart of his beloved chill, the sacred principles of honour and virtue; and to augment, by every new perception, his stock of signal knowledge, to secure for him, and within him, the blessing and the consciousness of independence, a consciousness that of himself, and by himself he can command the respect of good men, and strike even the wirked with reverence. In comparison with dies at W

respect of good men, and strike even the wicked with reverence. In comparison with

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these attainments what is that base lucre of-ten the fruit of luck as well as of superior ca-pacity what the transient patronage that of-ten falls to the lot of knaves and parasites? As accessary to the inspiration of virtue and

As accessary to the inspiration of virtue and the accumulation of useful knowledge, how many things come into play on the plastic mind of the boy, that are not taken into the account of the common observer? Of these we Administ my reckon as amongst the most efficacious, the character of his instructors—their deportment and principles—their social, manners cat of school, and their manner of conveying instruction in it. The spirit that pervades the intercourse between the teacher, and the youth glowing with health, alive to every important of the utpression, encourageable by kindness to the ut-most and most beneficent exertion of his faculties; and as easily confounded and depress-

collies; and as easily confounded and depress-ed by the least act of unnecessary harshuess or injustice. What, in short, is unworthy of regard that can make the least impression whilst youth is yet in its most malleable state, his a youth is yet in its most management at the property touch of the pruner's knife must beautify or deform? Even the scenery that surrounds his schol—the rocky precipice, that in youthful daring he ventures to climb, and the bold stream in which he learns to swim in the pride of his growing strength, have their effect on his beart and character throughout his exist-eace. Who that was educated at St. John's

has not got entwined in his memory some in-terating associations with the venerable pop-lar that has overshadowed the youthful gam-bols of a Taney—a Key—a Shaw—and a Johnson;—defying for ages the peltings of the pittless storm? Under the impulse of those associations how many have been tempted to ssociations how many have been tempted to

and cations how many have been tempted to address to that noble tree the first effusions of a grateful and poetic imagination?

In sending my eldest boy to the Highland School, the prospectus of which I send you, I have been influenced by all these considerations. It is conducted by gentlemen of experience, ripe scholars, who have studied and taught in the best schools of Europe and America; who aspire more to the honour of rearing youths in the love of literary distinction and the understanding and practice of true virtue, than to amassing wealth to themsslves, or to engrafting some exclusive and relentless creed on the yet inpocent, joyous and benevolent minds of their pupils. And if it be desirable at that period of life which should be dersted to intense study, to be in a retired dereted to intense study, to be in a retired Johns situation, where nature displays herself in Smithst features held and features bold and magnificent, yet tranquil and sublime; then assuredly no part of America—perhaps of the world, excels that spot as the North river, where the Highland School on the North river, where the Highland School stands ander a sky upon a plain surrounded the tregreen mountains and washed by the interest living in the endless flow of its waste. The artificial objects and signs of citation in view from the school are but few; there too are all of an highly impressive side interesting character. The most striking, and in full yiew on the opposite shore, is the venerable mins of Fort Putnam, whose evening shadows overstretch the Colleges at West Point. Not ar below lies Skopy Point, and not much more distant is Newburgh above; all these are keys that open to the curious and eager likely.

much more distant is Newburgh above sall these are keys that open to the curious and eager mind of youth, political and historical events and recollections, calculated to exercise an impressive and lasting influence in the wind. In the retrospect he learns to about the treachery of Arnold, and to feel that no years no contriction, notall the waters in the ocean on which are forever loss the soul's calm standard and the heart-felt joy. He sees in his ill fated destiny, the lot of genius and courage giving way to, and at last oversupted by subtra of genius, and at last oversupted by institute of genius, and a curse even to the function of the soul of infamy, and a curse even to the function of the soul of infamy, and a curse even to the function of the soul of infamy, and a curse even to the function of the soul of the soul of infamy, and a curse even to the function of the soul of t